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09/925,103	08/09/2001	Larry Scheurich	6115-60713	2761

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KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

EXAMINER
LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 12/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/925,103	SCHEURICH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Anh Ly	2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 September 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.　　　2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>13 and 24</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12,14-23 and 25-41</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 August 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/12/04,4/20/05</u>. (3 sheets)

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is response to applicants' Amendment and Response filed on

109/26/2005.

2.   Claims 13 & 24 have been cancelled.

3.   Claims 1-12, 14-23 & 25-41 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments, see AMENDMENT/RESPOSE, filed 09/26/2005 with

respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-12, 14-20, 21, 22-23, 25-26, 27-32, 33-35, 36,

37, 387-39 and 40-41 under Green et al. of Pub. No.: US 2002/0165727 A1 in view of

Katz et al. of Pub. No.: US 2002/0174000 A1 have been fully considered and are

persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further

consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of US Patent No.: 6,735,592

B1 issued to Neumann et al.

Specification

5.   Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the
disclosure.

The **abstract** should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single
paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that
the abstract not exceed **150 words** in length since the space provided for the abstract
on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology
often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The

abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.　　The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.　　This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8.   Claims 1-12, 14-20, 21, 22-23, 25-26, 27-32, 33-35, 36, 37, 38-39 and 40-41 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US

2002/0165727 A1 of Greene et al. (hereinafter Greene) in view of Pub. No. US

2002/0174000 A1 of Katz et al. (hereinafter Katz) and further in view of US Patent No.:

6,735,592 B1 issued to Neumann et al. (hereinafter Neumann).

With respect to claim 1, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method for

presenting a user interface for construction of an executable sequence to automate a

decision-making process based on a collection of data (fig. 2, user interface for

accepting user input for processing business process supporting the end user and for

supporting management decision-making by allowing users to view resource data from

a variety of stovepipes: from data warehouse, presenting a picture of business

operations in the company: sections 0085, 0092-0094), the method comprising:

displaying representations in the user interface of a plurality of discrete

executable directives encapsulating logic associated with the decision-making process

(user interfaces is supporting displaying collection of data better in management

decision making in supporting a business process: sections 0085 and 0092, also see

fig. 2, item 204's); and

accepting user input to assemble a set of the discrete executable directives into

an executable sequence (see fig. 2, item 204's user interface is accepting the user input

for retrieving data for supporting the decision-making in support for the business

process: section 0085 and 0092).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the discrete executable directives defines a query against the collection of data, at least one of the discrete executable directives defines an analysis directive to analyzing information derived from the query, and at least one of discrete executable directives defines a distribution directive to distribute information based on analysis performed by the analysis directive, wherein the executable sequence comprises: at least one discrete executable directive defining a query against the collection of data, followed at some time by at least one discrete executable analysis directive, followed at some time by at least one discrete executable distribution directive operable to distribute information based on analysis performed by the at least one discrete executable analysis directive.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7, lines 30-42 and col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ... selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

Claim 2 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer-readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 3, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method for presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein the executable sequence is operable to distribute results of interim processing

However, Katz teaches distributing the analysis data and the results of integrating and analyzing data and distributing the analysis data (section 0217, abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig 2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claims 4-5, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method for presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1. Also, Greene teaches notification event for the users (section 0241 and 0247).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein the executable sequence and the presentation of information can drill down to detail not shown in the presentation by activating one of the displayed elements.

However, Katz teaches distributing the analysis data and the results of integrating and analyzing data and distributing the analysis data (section 0217, abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4) and pop-up Windows, dialog boxes, drop-down list (section 0226-0227).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig 2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 6, Greene teaches wherein the analysis directive comprises a filter (filter object: section 0349).

With respect to claim 7, Greene teaches wherein the analysis directive comprises 10 arbitrary executable code entered at sequence definition time (execution time or implementing code at program build time: section 0092 and 0196).

With respect to claims 8-9, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method for presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the analysis directives is operable to analyze a user's reaction to information distributed by at least one of the distribution directives and wherein at least one of the analysis directives is operable to determine whether a user acknowledged information distributed by at least one of the distribution directives.

However, Katz teaches distributing the analysis data and the results of integrating and analyzing data and distributing the analysis data (section 0217, abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig 2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by

searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in

supporting the business process.

With respect to claims 10-13, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method

for presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the analysis

directives is operable to determine whether a user concurred with an identification of a

root cause of a problem in information distributed by at least one of the distribution

directives, wherein at least one of the analysis directives is operable to present a

recommended course of action to resolve a problem, wherein at least one of the

analysis directives is operable to determine whether a user complied with a

recommended course of action to resolve a problem and wherein the directives

encapsulate their respective logic.

However, Katz teaches distributing the analysis data and the results of

integrating and analyzing data and distributing the analysis data (section 0217, abstract,

fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), analysis services performing quantitative and

qualitative analysis on the data results of discovery services via a plurality of algorithms

(sections 0053-0058 and 0304)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings

of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision

making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig

2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing

and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the

same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by

searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in

supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 14, Greene teaches wherein at least one distribution

directive is operable to distribute information to a wireless device (PDA, cellular phone:

section 0487).

With respect to claim 15, Greene teaches wherein at least one distribution

directive is operable to distribute information via email (section 0487).

With respect to claim 16, Greene teaches wherein at least one distribution

directive is operable to distribute information via a web page (section 0162).

With respect to claim 17, Greene teaches the sequence comprises at least one

gate (section 0443).

With respect to claims 18 and 20, Greene teaches a computer-implemented

method for presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1. Also Greene teaches

instantiating object (section 0017).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein lineage of the sequence is tracked to indicate one or more sequences on which the sequence is based and executing the sequence, wherein during execution of the sequence, responsive to detecting a plurality of inputs to an analysis directive, instantiating multiple instances of the analysis directive for accepting the inputs.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig 2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 19, Greene teaches wherein at least one of the directives is pluggable (integration: sections 0080 and 0110).

With respect to claim 21, Greene teaches presenting a first display area comprising graphical representations of available processing directives (graphical representation of entity within the system to be displayed to the user via graphical user interface: sections 0315, 0195 and 0188);

presenting a second display area comprising graphical representations of processing directives (under Windows-based environment with GUI, the display are icons or graphical representation; sections 0315, 0082, and 0188).

Greene teaches using user interface under Windows-based environment with GUI having icons for displaying the area and graphical representation for the available objects, users are able to input the request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein the processing directives comprise query directives, analysis directives, and distribution directives, selected as included in the executable sequence, depicting coupled processing directives as graphically linked and conditionally coupled processing directives as graphically linked with a depiction of a condition associated with the link, accepting a drag and drop operation to drop a processing directive from the first display area into the second display area, and responsive to the drag and drop operation, adding the processing directive to the executable sequence, wherein the executable sequence comprises at least one query directive, at least one analysis directive, and at least one distribution directive.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), pop-up windows, dialog boxes, drop-down list (section 0226-0227).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7, lines 30-42 and col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a

windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ... selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 22, Greene teaches at least one of the processing directives is a template (templates for document or for the current implementation using to handle the problems in the decision making supporting the business process (sections 0403 and 0439-0446).

Greene teaches using user interface under Windows-based environment with GUI having icons for displaying the area and graphical representation for the available objects, users are able to input the request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach selecting a plurality of processing directives, wherein the processing directives are operable to generate, process, and distribute information from the collection of data, at least one of the processing directives is a query, associating the processing directives and the parameters into an executable sequence.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational

databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence

comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the

executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least

one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java

servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface

device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic

objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7,

lines 30-42 and col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a

windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select

the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ...

selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the

desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The

motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering,

analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business

process.

With respect to claims 23, 25-26 Greene teaches a computer-implemented

method of defining query-based processing as discussed in claim 22.

Greene teaches using user interface under Windows-based environment with

GUI having icons for displaying the area and graphical representation for the available

objects, users are able to input the request based on business rules to get information

from a data collection supporting management decision making in the business

process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the processing

directives is a template selected from a menu, wherein each of the processing directives

is selected from a menu, specifying one or more destinations for the results of the

processing directives, and associating the destinations with the executable sequence,

accepting scheduling information indicating when the executable sequence is to be

periodically executed; and periodically executing the sequence according to the

scheduling information.

However, Katz teaches pop-up Windows, dialog boxes, drop-down list (section

0226-0227), querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart

(section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing the analysis data

(section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and

distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process

based on the results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44

and fig. 4) and scheduling for production or data (section 0042 and fig. 3A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings

of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision

making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig

2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing

and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the

same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by

searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in

supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 27, Greene teaches accepting a set of queries to be

periodically run against the data warehouse, wherein the queries generate result sets

(user interfaces is supporting displaying collection of data better in management

decision making in supporting a business process: sections 0085 and 0092, also see

fig. 2, item 204's and see fig. 2, item 204's user interface is accepting the user input for

retrieving data for supporting the decision-making in support for the business process:

section 0085 and 0092 and the result sets are retrieved from the databases: sections

0355, 0363 and 0371); and

accepting a set of filters to selectively identify result sets of interest out of the

result sets generated from the queries (a set of filter for analyzing data: section 0349).

Greene teaches using user interface for inputting the queries and to get the result

sets from the data collection such as datamarts. Under Windows-based environment

with GUI having icons for displaying the area and graphical representation for the

available objects, users are able to input the request based on business rules to get

information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach accepting a set of distribution

instructions indicating how the result sets of interest are to be distributed.

However, Katz teaches distributing the analysis data (section 0217). All the

processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing are

executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process based on the

results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence

comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the

executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least

one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java

servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface

device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7, lines 30-42 and col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ... selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 28, Greene teaches wherein at least one query out of the set of queries, at least one filter out of the set of filters and associated with the query, and at least one distribution instruction out of the set of distribution instructions and associated with the filters are combinable into a configurable unit (sections 0349 and 0355, 0363 and 0371).

With respect to claim 29, Greene teaches wherein the configurable unit is sharable among a plurality of users (sections 0084-0085).

With respect to claim 30, Greene teaches accepting an indication that the configurable unit is to be posted for sharing by other users (sections 0084-0085).

With respect to claim 31, Greene teaches wherein the configurable unit comprises a plurality of filters to be run in succession (section 0349).

With respect to claim 32, Greene teaches accepting an indication that one of the queries is to be posted for sharing by other users (sections 0084-0085).

Claim 33 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer-based system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 34-35, Greene teaches a system as discussed in claim 33.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach a repository for storing configuration of the executable sequence, a sequence executer operable to access the repository and execute the sequence.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data (abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision

making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig

2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing

and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the

same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by

searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in

supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 36, Greene teaches means for entering a series of steps, a

filter for filtering results (user interfaces is supporting displaying collection of data better

in management decision making in supporting a business process: sections 0085 and

0092, also see fig. 2, item 204's and see fig. 2, item 204's user interface is accepting

the user input for retrieving data for supporting the decision-making in support for the

business process: section 0085 and 0092 and the result sets are retrieved from the

databases: sections 0355, 0363 and 0371 and a set of filter for analyzing data: section

0349).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach a repository for storing configuration of

the executable sequence, a sequence executer operable to access the repository and

execute the sequence.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational

databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), and scheduling for production or data

(section 0042 and fig. 3A).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence

comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the

executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least

one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java

servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface

device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic

objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7,

lines 30-42 abd col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a

windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select

the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ...

selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business process.

With respect to claim 37, Greene teaches a presentation of available processing directives for generating information from the collection data, a presentation for accepting one or more parameters and a presentation for naming the processing directives (user interfaces is supporting displaying collection of data better in management decision making in supporting a business process: sections 0085 and 0092, also see fig. 2, item 204's and see fig. 2, item 204's user interface is accepting the user input for retrieving data for supporting the decision-making in support for the business process: section 0085 and 0092 and the result sets are retrieved from the databases: sections 0355, 0363 and 0371 and a set of filter for analyzing data: section 0349).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the processing directives is a query, at least one of processing directives is a template and a plurality of processing directives can be selected and the parameters as an executable sequence.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), and scheduling for production or data

(section 0042 and fig. 3A) and creating templates for a plurality view of interface

(section 0228).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence

comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the

executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least

one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java

servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface

device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic

objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7,

lines 30-42 abd col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a

windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select

the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ...

selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the

desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The

motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering,

analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business

process.

With respect to claim 38, Greene teaches a presentation of a list of queries, a

presentation of a list of analysis directives and a presentation of a list of distribution

directives (user interfaces is supporting displaying collection of data better in

management decision making in supporting a business process: sections 0085 and

0092, also see fig. 2, item 204's and see fig. 2, item 204's user interface is accepting

the user input for retrieving data for supporting the decision-making in support for the

business process: section 0085 and 0092 and the result sets are retrieved from the

databases: sections 0355, 0363 and 0371 and a set of filter for analyzing data: section

0349).

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein at least one of the processing

directives is a query, at least one of processing directives is a template and a plurality of

processing directives can be selected and the parameters as an executable sequence.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational

databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), and scheduling for production or data

(section 0042 and fig. 3A) and creating templates for a plurality view of interface

(section 0228).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

the teachings of Greene and Katz, because using the steps of "executing the sequence

comprising querying, analyzing and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process." This gives users the advantage of processing of the

executable directives more efficiently. Greene and Katz do not teach wherein at least

one of the discrete executable directives is selected from a menu.

However, Neumann teaches user interface agent being implemented by Java

servlet that is run from a web browser. The DM receives user input via user interface

device from which the user may select the desired option via a window menu or graphic

objects or dialog boxes (fig. 8, col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 1-20; also col. 7,

lines 30-42 abd col. 9, lines 1-67 and col. 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, based on Greene in view of Katz, and further in view of Neumann, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Neumann to the system of Greene to providing a

windows environment including menu, graphic object or dialog boxes for user to select

the desired option as input. Because using the steps of "wherein at least one of ...

selected from a menu," would have given those skilled in the art the tools to select the

desired option for inputting in order to assemble a set of executable directives. The

motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by searching, gathering,

analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in supporting the business

process.

With respect to claim 39, Greene teaches a computer user interface as

discussed in claim 38.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach scheduling options by which a user

can schedule the executable sequence for period execution.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational

databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4), and scheduling for production or data

(section 0042 and fig. 3A) and creating templates for a plurality view of interface

(section 0228), and scheduling for production or data (section 0042 and fig. 3A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings

of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision

making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig

2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing

and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the

same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve decision-making process for

supporting enterprises in business process.

Claim 40 is essentially the same as claim 37 except that it is directed to a

computer-readable medium rather than a computer user interface, and is rejected for

the same reason as applied to the claim 37 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 41, Greene teaches a computer-implemented method for

presenting a user interface as discussed in claim 1.

Greene teaches using user interface to input request based on business rules to

get information from a data collection supporting management decision-making in the

business process. Greene does not clearly teach wherein the at least one discrete

executable directive defining a query against the collection of data is followed

immediately in the executable sequence by the at least one discrete executable

analysis directive, and the at least one discrete executable analysis directive is followed

immediately in the executable sequence by the at least one discrete executable

distribution directive.

However, Katz teaches querying the data from data stored in relational

databases in datamart (section 0085); analysis database (section 0182) and distributing

the analysis data (section 0217). All the processes of the sequence comprising

querying, analyzing and distributing are executed by a plurality of software modules in a

logical workflow process based on the results of integrating and analyzing data

(abstract, fig. 2, sections 0040-44 and fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greene with the teachings

of Katz, wherein the user interface for user inputting request for producing a decision

making supporting for the business process in the system provided therein (Greene's fig

2), would incorporate the use of executing the sequence comprising querying, analyzing

and distributing by a plurality of software modules in a logical workflow process, in the

same conventional manner as described by Katz (sections 0085, 0182, 0217, abstract

and fig 4). 023). The motivation being to improve the efficiency of decision-maker by

searching, gathering, analyzing and organizing data from a plurality of resources in

supporting the business process.

Conclusion

9.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or

via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV **or fax to (571) 273-4039**. The examiner can

normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner**

Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see **http://pair-direct.uspto.gov**. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and

Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center (571) 273-8300**

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
DEC. 2nd, 2005